Spiral Structure Periodic System

by Martin Röder on 2025-06-21 (article translated from German)

The Spiral Structure Periodic System of the Elements is an alternative Periodic System, in which the chemical elements are arranged in the form of a spiral. Numerous other periodic tables have already been created in spiral form. In the case of the one described here, however, a kind of internal structure of the elements is primarily taken into account in addition to the number of protons and the mass. This results in a highly systematic arrangement of structural groups of the elements, which is repeated cyclically with increasing proton number or mass. The article also presents a new representation of the periodic table as an overview table.

Spiral Structure Periodic System of the Elements (3-dimensional)

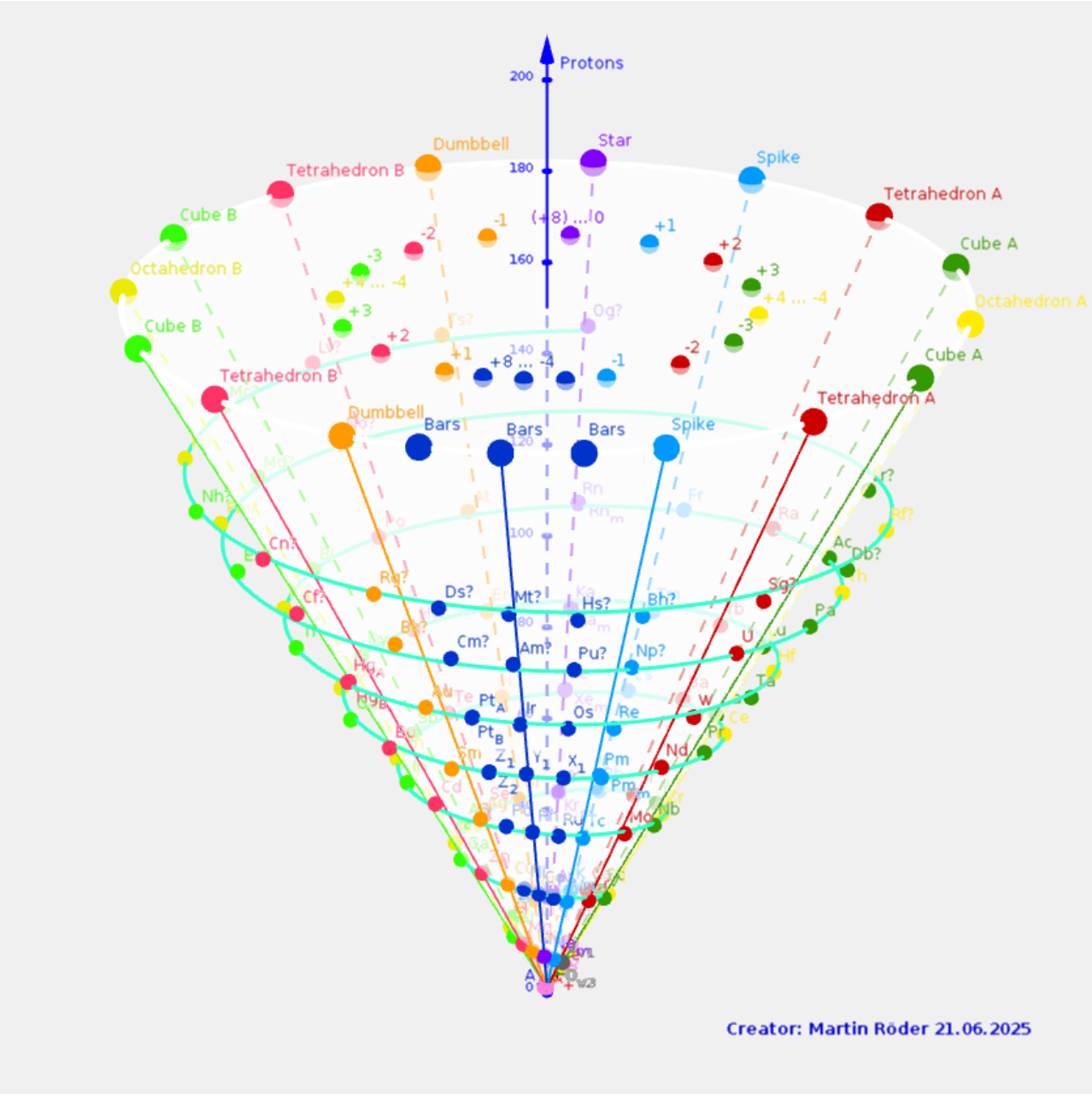


Figure: spiral structure periodic system - 3D model (from one direction of view)

The elements arranged in a spiral are displayed in 3D in cylindrical coordinates. The number of protons is shown on the vertical axis. The mass of the elements is represented by the distance to the vertical axis, i.e. by the radius. The spiral winds upwards around the vertical axis, with elements of the same group arranged one above the other.

Cylinder coordinates:

Parameter	**Coordinate**
Mass	Radius
Structure Group	Angle
Proton Number	Height

The circle around the vertical axis is divided into 16 main angular steps, which enable the periodic classification of the elements into structural groups. These groups are derived from a kind of inner structure of the elements as presented in occult chemistry research. In this 3D spiral arrangement, all elements and their isotopes can be classified equally. The design would also be suitable as an alternative 3D nuclide map if all known isotopes were added. However, this would require knowledge of the internal structure of all isotopes. In the illustration of the 3D model, all researched elements from occult chemistry are classified and partly labeled with the currently known element symbols. The elements with atomic numbers above uranium are labeled with a question mark, as their internal structure has not been researched using occult chemistry methods.

Spiral Structure Periodic System of the Elements (2-dimensional)

The **Spiral Structure Periodic System of the Elements** can also be reduced to a flat 2-dimensional spiral in polar coordinates. In this case, the height dimension and thus the number of protons are omitted. The order structure is otherwise exactly the same as in the 3-dimensional variant.

Polar coordinates:

Parameter	**Coordinate**
Mass	Radius
Structure Group	Angle

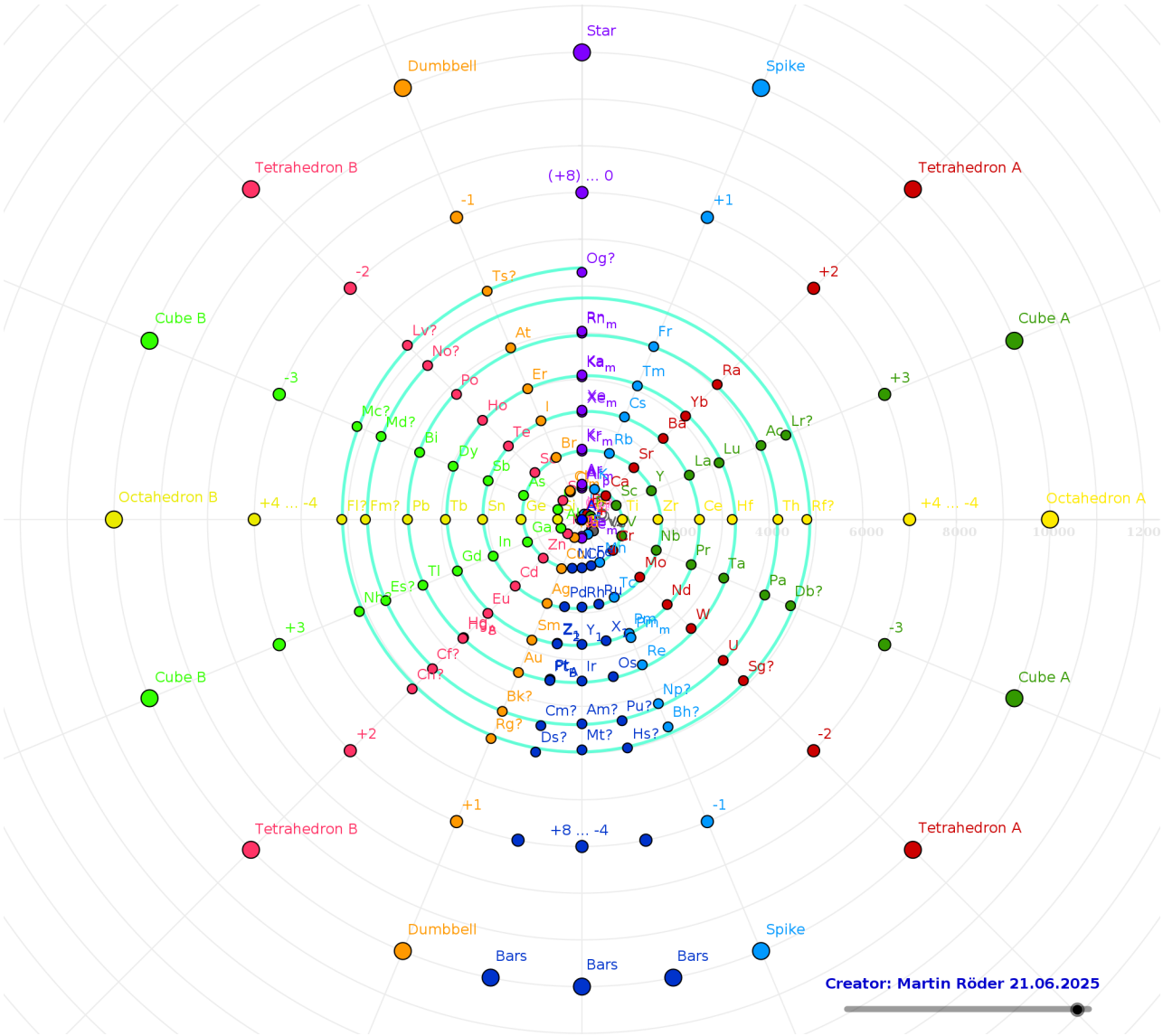
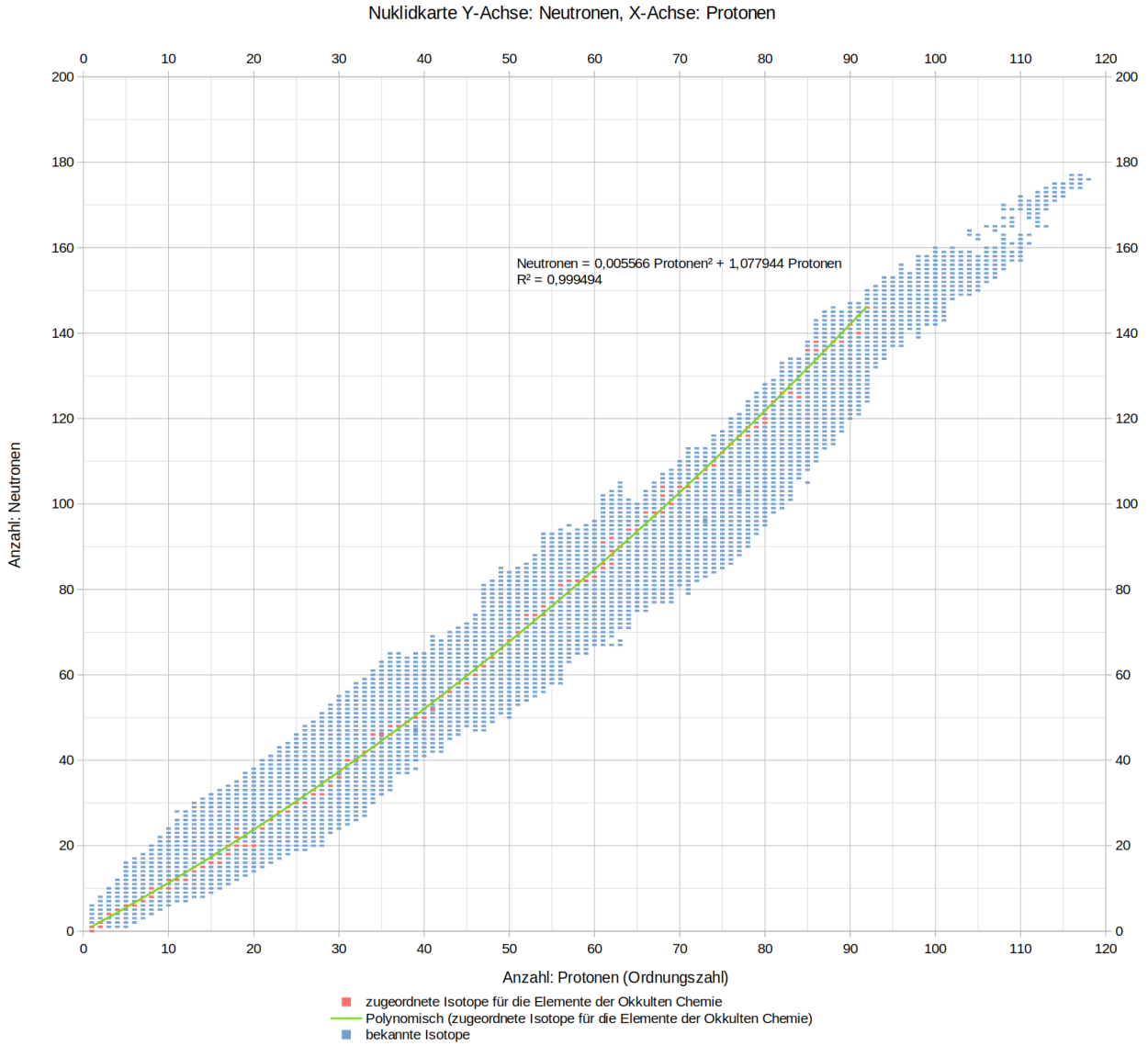


Figure: spiral structure periodic system - 2D model

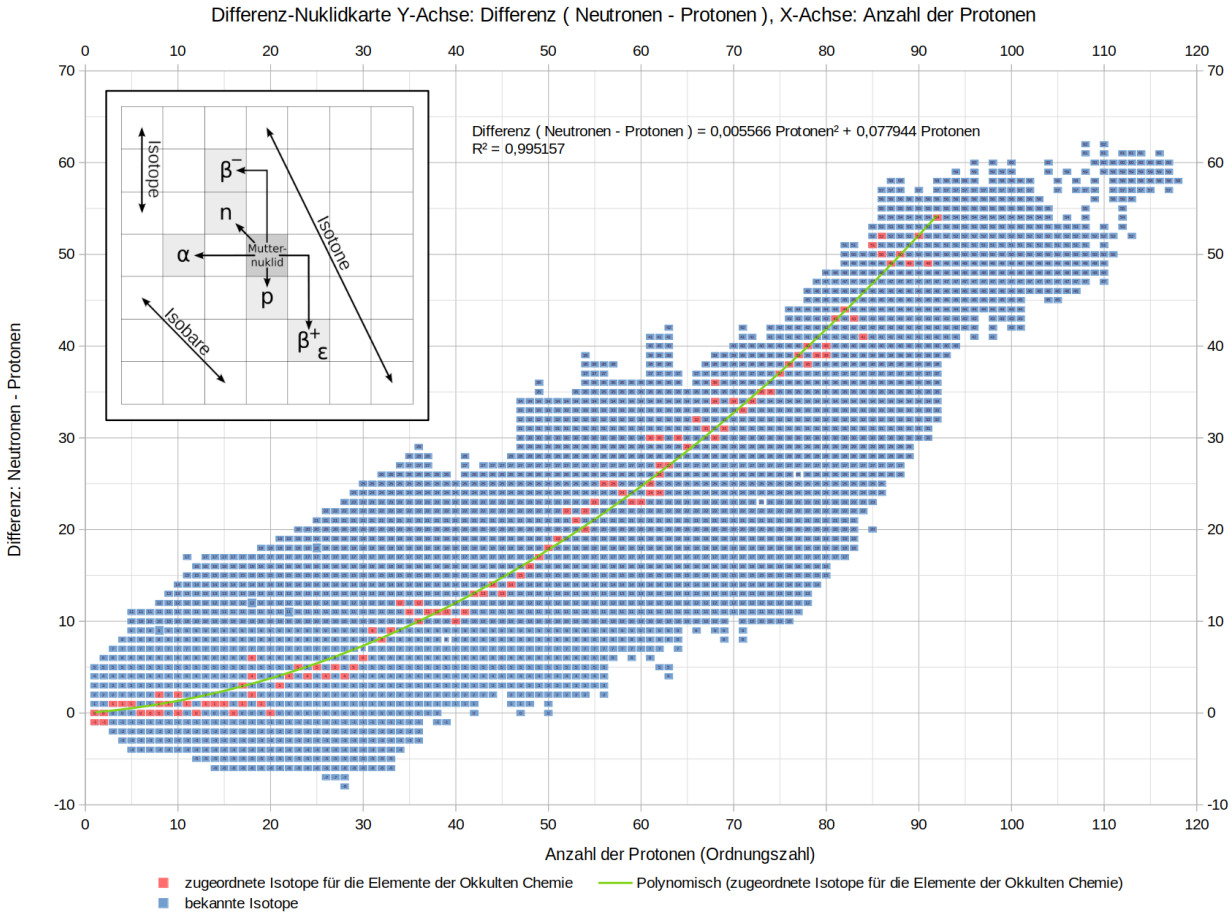
In occult chemistry, there are 7 basic structural groups of the elements (spike, dumbbell, tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, bars and star), which are divided here into 16 + 2 rays emanating from the center. Some of these structural groups are divided into subgroups A and B. The "star" group contains the noble gases and is shown in a single ray. The element neon also belongs to the star structure group, but is an exception because it lies on the ray of the opposite group of bars. The group of bars is split into 1 + 2 rays for a better overview, as there are usually 3 similar elements next to each other. The arrangement of the structure groups and their subgroups are shown in the illustration of the 2D model. Some elements are slightly different in their perceived structure and are therefore shown in colors that differ from the groups. Among the smaller atoms, for example, there are ovoid (egg-shaped) elements that do not quite fit into the scheme of these groups. The ovoid elements Hydrogen ^{1}H, Adyarium "Ad" (presumably Deuterium ^{2}H), Occultum "Oc" (presumably Helium-3 ^{3}He) and Helium ^{4}He are also assigned to a separate hydrogen group. The elements Nitrogen N and Oxygen O also have ovoid field envelopes, although Oxygen has spiral shapes inside, which distinguishes it from all other elements. Oxygen exists in 3 structural variants, which could correspond to the 3

stable isotopes of Oxygen known today (^{16}O, ^{17}O, ^{18}O). There are several isotopes of most of the elements in the periodic table, which are shown very clearly in nuclide maps. In the following nuclide map, an attempt has been made to assign the isotopes to the elements of occult chemistry on the basis of their mass, half-life and natural abundance, and these are marked in red.


Nuklidkarte Y-Achse: Neutronen, X-Achse: Protonen
Neutronen = 0,005566 Protonen² + 1,077944 Protonen
R² = 0,999494
Anzahl: Neutronen
Anzahl: Protonen (Ordnungszahl)
zugeordnete Isotope für die Elemente der Okkulten Chemie
Polynomisch (zugeordnete Isotope für die Elemente der Okkulten Chemie)
bekannte Isotope

The subtle perception in occult chemistry reveals not only the different masses of different isotopes of an element, but also their different geometric shapes. It is also worth mentioning that many of the isotopes known today are very short-lived and therefore rare. In occult chemistry, only a fraction of all isotopes known today have been discovered and their structures investigated. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that some elements or isotopes were described in such detail with illustrations of some kind of internal structure even before they were discovered by science.

In the following diagram, the Y-axis has been adjusted in such a way that a **difference-nuclide map** results, which enables a more compact representation.



The working methods in occult chemistry

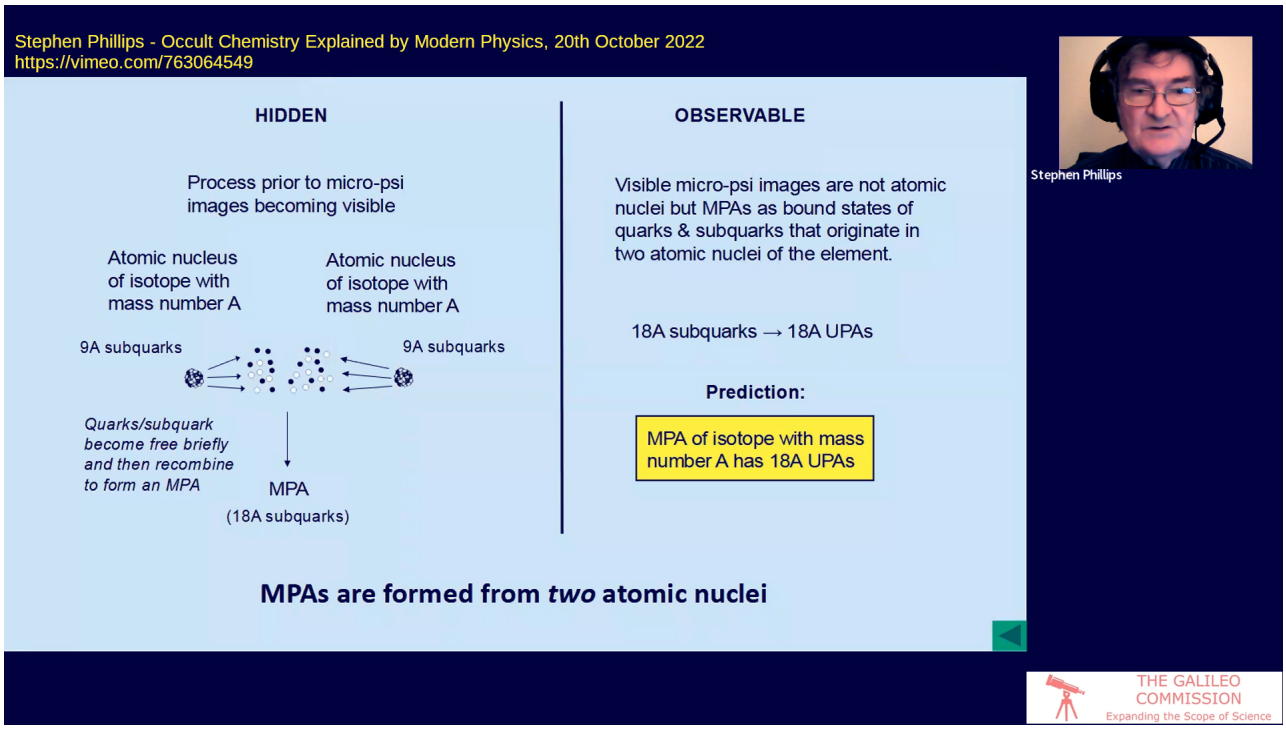
The Sanskrit term "anima" describes one of eight supernatural abilities (siddhis) mentioned in the ancient yoga teachings. It is said to enable a person to become extremely small (in consciousness) and to perceive tiny hidden (occult) structures. These siddhis are considered to be advanced spiritual blessings that can be achieved through intensive meditation and yogic practice.

C. W. Leadbeater had such a subtle perception and used it to investigate the shape and internal structure of atoms. He described what types of particles they contained, how many of each type were present, their spatial arrangement and how their structures moved and rotated. Annie Besant also had similar skills. She observed individual particles more closely and investigated how their components were connected by "lines of force". According to these two researchers, they were able to use their sensitive perception to observe the elements or their chemical compounds at the atomic and subatomic levels and repeatedly perceived similar structures that were characteristic of a particular element or compound.

The subtle perception in occult chemistry also reveals further substructures of atoms, which today can be interpreted as elementary particles such as quarks and other substructures, as they are partly described in the standard model of elementary particle physics.

The research work on occult chemistry took place during the lifetime of Besant and Leadbeater in the period from 1895 to 1933. Many atoms and their components were observed and their structure recorded. In the years after Besant and Leadbeater's death, many more records were structured and graphics were created (e.g. by C. Jinarajadasa) until 1950, when the 3rd edition of the book "Occult Chemistry" was published. Since then, scientific research has gained many more insights that partly coincide with this research but also reveal some contradictions.

Stephen M. Phillips has hypothesized in his publications that the subtle perception of the visionary perceived micro*-psi-atoms (MPAs) describes strongly distorted images of the real atoms. [Note: Micro* here stands for small, not for the power of ten 10^{-6}, as the atomic structures are much smaller]. They are not 1:1 images of the real atomic structures. Rather, these micro-psi-atoms are created as images by 2 original atoms coming together as a result of the strong effect of subtle perception and all the subquarks they contain forming highly ordered geometric structures, which were then examined. These positive and negative subquarks are another hypothesis of Stephen M. Phillips as bound substructures of quarks and correspond to the ultimate physical atoms (UPAs) in occult chemistry. However, these subquarks have not yet been detected by particle physics.


Stephen Phillips - Occult Chemistry Explained by Modern Physics, 20th October 2022
https://vimeo.com/763064549
HIDDEN
Process prior to micro-psi images becoming visible
Atomic nucleus of isotope with mass number A
Atomic nucleus of isotope with mass number A
9A subquarks
9A subquarks
Quarks/subquark become free briefly and then recombine to form an MPA
MPA
(18A subquarks)
OBSERVABLE
Visible micro-psi images are not atomic nuclei but MPAs as bound states of quarks & subquarks that originate in two atomic nuclei of the element.
18A subquarks → 18A UPAs
Prediction:
MPA of isotope with mass number A has 18A UPAs
MPAs are formed from two atomic nuclei
Stephen Phillips
THE GALILEO COMMISSION
Expanding the Scope of Science

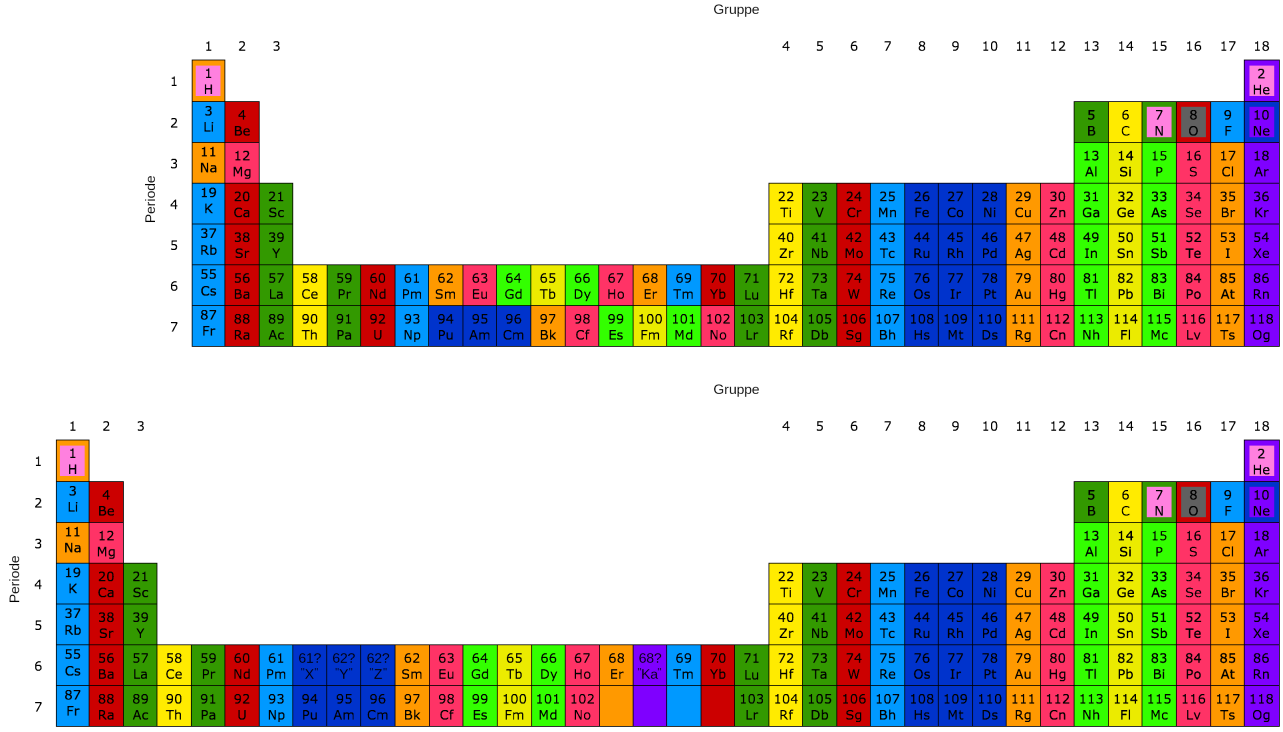
Stephen M. Phillips was able to show in detail on the basis of the drawings of the micro-psi-atoms for many elements that the hypothesis with the formation of the micro-psi-atoms from 2 original atoms is very plausible. He also hypothesized for the elements "X", "Y", "Z" and "Kalon" that these are each combined from 2 atoms from different elements (e.g. above and below on the same ray of the structure group) to form a micro-psi-atom.

The representations of these micro-psi-atoms and the meticulous work of Besant and Leadbeater over many years of their lives should not be underestimated. It would be nice if this view is included in the research. Furthermore, the perception of micro-psi structures in occult chemistry should go beyond a purely material world view and describe interactions with more subtle levels, which in esoteric teachings are referred to as etheric, astral, mental, causal, etc. It is about a holistic view. It is about a holistic view of living structures in a hierarchical-fractal-multidimensional cosmos.

From the standard long periodic table to the Spiral Structure Periodic System (with Structure Groups of Occult Chemistry)

If the elements and their groups are color-coded according to occult chemistry in the standardized long periodic table (see the following diagram), many columns belong to exactly one of these structural groups. Only a few elements are an exception. In the last row from the elements plutonium (Pu) to nobelium (No), some shifts to the second-last row can still be seen.

As already mentioned, the structures of the micro-psi-atoms of the transuranium elements were not investigated in occult chemistry at that time. A classification is proposed here for these, which I have derived from my analysis of the periodicity of the oxidation numbers and the ionization energies described below. This still needs to be verified.


Gruppe
Periode
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
1 H He
2 Li Be B C N O F Ne
3 Na Mg Al Si P S Cl Ar
4 K Ca Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge As Se Br Kr
5 Rb Sr Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd In Sn Sb Te I Xe
6 Cs Ba La Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu Hf Ta W Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg Tl Pb Bi Po At Rn
7 Fr Ra Ac Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr Rf Db Sg Bh Hs Mt Ds Rg Cn Nh Fl Mc Lv Ts Og

Gruppe
Periode
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
1 H He
2 Li Be B C N O F Ne
3 Na Mg Al Si P S Cl Ar
4 K Ca Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge As Se Br Kr
5 Rb Sr Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd In Sn Sb Te I Xe
6 Cs Ba La Ce Pr Nd Pm "X" "Y" "Z" Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er "Ka" Tm Yb Lu Hf Ta W Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg Tl Pb Bi Po At Rn
7 Fr Ra Ac Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr Rf Db Sg Bh Hs Mt Ds Rg Cn Nh Fl Mc Lv Ts Og

If this long-period system is extended in width, the elements in the columns of structure groups lie very nicely on top of each other. From left to right, there are 2*18 columns, with the pattern repeating after every 18 columns. Furthermore, elements such as "X", "Y", "Z" and "Ka" can be added, which are described as further micro-psi-atoms in occult chemistry research. The proton number of these

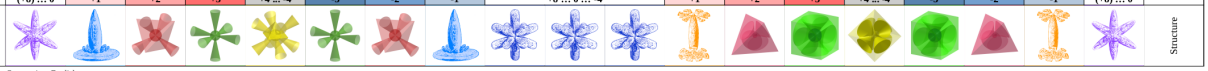
MPAs is not known; it may be an average of 2 different original atoms. Perhaps it is also possible at the micro-psi level that there can be several elements with different structures with the same number of protons. In addition, there are still gaps between No and Lr for which further micro-psi-atoms may be discovered.

The extended long periodic table has a recognizable system, but is still somewhat confusing. As the pattern is repeated after 18 columns, I have arranged the elements slightly differently in a new periodic table.

Spiral structure periodic system as an overview table

Here, a new periodic table of the elements (more precisely: of the micro-psi-atoms) is created in the form of an overview table with a slightly different arrangement of the groups, in which the structural groups from occult chemistry are arranged column by column. The rows here are not quite comparable with the standard periodic table and its shell model. A row here is like a run through all the structural groups, which is repeated cyclically in all the other rows.

Spiral-Structure-Periodic System of the elements (with structure groups of occult chemistry)

* 180° / 8	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	-½	0	+½	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	* 180° / 8
Structure-Group	Star	Spike	Tetrahedron A	Cube A	Octahedron A	Cube A	Tetrahedron A	Spike	Bars			Dumbbell	Tetrahedron B	Cube B	Octahedron B	Cube B	Tetrahedron B	Dumbbell	Star	Structure-Group
	(+8) … 0	+1	+2	+3	+4 … -4	-3	-2	-1	+8 … 0 … -4			+1	+2	+3	+4 … -4	-3	-2	-1	(+8) … 0	
Winding 1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Number of ultimate-physical-atoms / Anu (=mass) Symbol Number of protons Name of the element			18 H ? 1 Hydrogen	?	?	36 "Ad"? 1 ? Adyarium Deuterium ?	?	?	54 "Oc"? 2 ? Occultum Helium-3 ?	72 He 2 Helium	Winding 1
Winding 2	? "?" 2	127 Li 3 Lithium	164 Be 4 Beryllium	200 B 5 Boron	216 C 6 Carbon	261 N 7 Nitrogen	290 / 310 / 348 O 8 Oxygen	340 F 9 Fluorine	? "?"	360 Ne ? 10 Neon	402 mNe ? 10 Meta-Neon	418 Na 11 Sodium	432 Mg 12 Magnesium	486 Al 13 Aluminium	520 Si 14 Silicon	558 P 15 Phosphorus	576 S 16 Sulfur	639 / 667 Cl 17 Chlorine	672 / 714 Ar 18 Argon	Winding 2
Winding 3	756 mAr 18 Meta-Argon	701 K 19 Potassium	720 Ca 20 Calcium	792 Sc 21 Scandium	864 Ti 22 Titanium	918 V 23 Vanadium	936 Cr 24 Chromium	992 Mn 25 Manganese	1008 Fe 26 Iron	1036 Co 27 Cobalt	1064 Ni 28 Nickel	1139 Cu 29 Copper	1170 Zn 30 Zinc	1260 Ga 31 Gallium	1300 Ge 32 Germanium	1350 As 33 Arsenic	1422 Se 34 Selenium	1439 Br 35 Bromine	1464 Kr 36 Krypton	Winding 3
Winding 4	1506 mKr 36 Meta-Krypton	1530 Rb 37 Rubidium	1568 Sr 38 Strontium	1606 Y 39 Yttrium	1624 Zr 40 Zirconium	1719 Nb 41 Niobium	1746 Mo 42 Molybdenum	1802 Tc 43 Technetium	1848 Ru 44 Ruthenium	1876 Rh 45 Rhodium	1904 Pd 46 Palladium	1945 Ag 47 Silver	2016 Cd 48 Cadmium	2052 In 49 Indium	2124 Sn 50 Tin	2169 Sb 51 Antimony	2223 Te 52 Tellurium	2287 I 53 Iodine	2298 Xe 54 Xenon	Winding 4
Winding 5	2340 mXe 54 Meta-Xenon	2376 Cs 55 Caesium	2455 Ba 56 Barium	2482 La 57 Lanthanum	2511 Ce 58 Cerium	2527 Pr 59 Praseodymium	2575 Nd 60 Neodymium	2640 / 2736 Pm 61 Promethium	2646 "X" 61 ?	2674 "Y" 62 ?	2702 / 2716 "Z" 62 ?	2794 Sm 62 Samarium	2843 Eu 63 Europium	2880 Gd 64 Gadolinium	2916 Tb 65 Terbium	2979 Dy 66 Dysprosium	3004 Ho 67 Holmium	3029 Er 68 Erbium	3054 "Ka" 68 ? Kalon	Winding 5
Winding 6	3096 mKa 68 ? Meta-Kalon	3096 Tm 69 Thulium	3131 Yb 70 Ytterbium	3171 Lu 71 Lutetium	3211 Hf 72 Hafnium	3279 Ta 73 Tantalum	3299 W 74 Tungsten	3368 Re 75 Rhenium	3430 Os 76 Osmium	3458 Ir 77 Iridium	3486 / 3514 Pt 78 Platinum	3546 Au 79 Gold	3576 / 3600 Hg 80 Mercury	3678 Tl 81 Thallium	3727 Pb 82 Lead	3753 Bi 83 Bismuth	3789 Po 84 Polonium	3978 At 85 Astatine	3990 Rn 86 Radon	Winding 6
Winding 7	4032 mRn 86 Meta-Radon	4006 Fr 87 Francium	4087 Ra 88 Radium	4140 Ac 89 Actinium	4187 Th 90 Thorium	4227 Pa 91 Protactinium	4267 U 92 Uranium	4266 ? Np ? 93 Neptunium	4392 ? Pu ? 94 Plutonium	4374 ? Am ? 95 Americium	4500 ? Cm ? 96 Curium	4446 ? Bk ? 97 Berkelium	4518 ? Cf ? 98 Californium	4536 ? Es ? 99 Einsteinium	4626 ? Fm ? 100 Fermium	4644 ? Md ? 101 Mendelevium	4662 ? No ? 102 Nobelium	? "?"	? "?"	Winding 7
Winding 8	? "?"	? "?"	? "?"	? Lr ? 103 Lawrencium	4806 ? Rf ? 104 Rutherfordium	4824 ? Db ? 105 Dubnium	4878 ? Sg ? 106 Seaborgium	4806 ? Bh ? 107 Bohrium	4986 ? Hs ? 108 Hassium	5932 ? Mt ? 109 Meitnerium	5076 ? Ds ? 110 Darmstadtium	5076 ? Rg ? 111 Roentgenium	5130 ? Cn ? 112 Copernicium	5148 ? Nh ? 113 Nihonium	5130 ? Fl ? 114 Flerovium	5202 ? Mc ? 115 Moscovium	5274 ? Lv ? 116 Livermorium	5292 ? Ts ? 117 Tennessine	5292 ? Og ? 118 Oganesson	Winding 8
	(+8) … 0	+1	+2	+3	+4 … -4	-3	-2	-1	+8 … 0 … -4			+1	+2	+3	+4 … -4	-3	-2	-1	(+8) … 0	
Structure																				Structure

Translation from German into English

The structure of the elements was taken from the publications on occult chemistry (research work by the theosophists Charles Webster Leadbeater and Annie Besant). It is not yet clear how these observed structural images of atoms are created and how they relate to reality.

Egg shape	Some elements with small size have an egg shape (ovoid) on the outside: H, "Ad", "Oc", He, N and O. The internal structure of Ad is like a star tetrahedron, the corners of which point to the centers of the faces of an octahedron. The classification of H ?, "Ad"?, "Oc"? into the above structural groups has not been definitively clarified.
Spiral	There are 3 variants of O and the inner structure has spiral shapes. In general, all isotopes of an element should have a different geometry (usually only minimally). Theoretically, there can also be several structural variants with otherwise identical parameters such as proton number, mass, etc.
?	Elements with questionable parameters or uncertain classification. There are no research results on the structure of radioactive (mostly unstable) transuranium elements from occult chemistry. These were classified speculatively via the periodicity in the oxidation states and in the ionization energies.
"X", "Y", "Z"	The elements "X", "Y", "Z" and an isotope of "Z" probably have one of the proton numbers of the neighboring elements Pm and Sm, but belong to the structure group of bars (with 6 + 8 bars to the cube face centers and corners).
"Ka"	Kalon is a noble gas additionally discovered in occult chemistry, presumably with the same proton number as the element Er, but it belongs to the structure group star, which are flat 6-rayed stars with a spherical center.

Creator: Martin Röder 21.06.2025, Version 01

This type of representation in an overview table has a very orderly structure and is simply another form of the spiral structure periodic table, which was presented in 3D and 2D at the beginning of the article. One row of the new periodic table of elements corresponds to a 360° cycle, i.e. a spiral turn around the central axis. The first column in the overview table is not absolutely necessary, but it is intended to better illustrate the continuous spiral structure and the transition to a new spiral cycle. This makes sense because occult chemistry has discovered a standard and a somewhat heavier meta variant of almost all noble gases, both of which have a very similar

structure. This alternative periodic table is primarily organized according to the structure of the micro-psi-atoms and not according to the number of protons and electron shells, as in the standard periodic table. The proton number is also in rising order in the spiral structure periodic table, but there are some special features. This means that different isotopes of an element with their MPAs may belong to different structural groups (e.g. element ^{1}H and "Ad" (presumably Deuterium ^{2}H); element "Oc" (presumably Helium-3 ^{3}He) and Helium ^{4}He). The elements "X", "Y", "Z_{1}", "Z_{2}" presumably each have one of the proton numbers of Pm or Sm. However, it could also be that their proton numbers are an average of the elements in the same column in the rows above and below. Similarly, the element Kalon "Ka" would have a proton number of the elements Er or Tm or alternatively the proton number 70 as the average value of the elements Xe and Rn.

The arrangement and type of ultimate-physical-atoms (UPAs) form the structures of the micro-psi-atoms (MPAs). The number of ultimate-physical-atoms (also: Anu or subquarks) at the micro-psi level is an indicator of the mass of the element.

The type and arrangement of the positive and negative ultimate-physical-atoms could possibly also determine the effective charge and the spin. However, it is still unclear how the real atoms with their positive nuclear charge or proton number and the electrons in their shell are connected to the micro-psi-atoms.

In some element fields, several numbers of ultimate-physical-atoms are indicated above the symbol if several isotopes have been discovered in occult chemistry and these are classified in a common structural group (e.g. O, Cl, Ar, Pm, "Z", Pt, Hg). The noble gases often have a meta variant (m), i.e. other isotopes, which are shown in separate element fields in the first column of the overview table. The numerous other isotopes of the elements known today could also be added if their structure were investigated. These isotopes have the same number of protons and a very similar structure (due to their structural group), but different numbers of ultimate-physical-atoms.

The ultimate-physical-atom presented in the literature on occult chemistry is also known by the Sanskrit term "Anu". It is described as a pulsating, torus-like ring vortex with several lines of force, which exists in a positive and a negative variant. Gabi Müller describes this torus-like ring vortex in her fractal vortex world view as a torkado.

Stephen M. Phillips referred to them as ultimate-physical-atoms (UPAs) and described them as bound subquark structures. The micro-psi-atom of hydrogen is made up of 18 Anu. In the overview table, the mass of the micro-psi-atoms is given as the number of ultimate-physical-atoms (Anu) above the element symbol. If the number of Anu is divided by 18, we obtain approximately the nucleon number used in science for frequently occurring isotopes of the elements that were investigated by

Leadbeater and Besant at the time. The proton number is shown under the element symbol and this was taken from the elements of the standard periodic table. The major difference in this new periodic table in the form of an overview table is the primary classification according to the structure of the micro-psi-atoms and only secondarily the classification according to the proton number. A clear classification of the elements according to the 3 independent parameters "micro-psi-atom structure", "positive charges (proton number)" and "number of ultimate-physical-atoms (mass)" is realized in the 3D representation of the spiral structure periodic table at the beginning of the article.

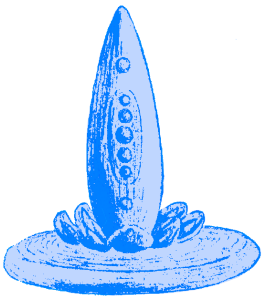
It should also be mentioned that other parameters such as spin and magnetic properties play a role in particle physics, the influences of which are not yet taken into account in this consideration. As the ultimate-physical-atoms can be positive and negative, with different "force flows" and whirl and rotate very quickly, it is likely that this is also connected with the spin, for example.

String theory and quantum chromodynamics provide further important theories and models, which are described in detail in Stephen M. Phillips' publications on occult chemistry.

The Structural Groups of the Elements in Occult Chemistry

Spike

Elements in this group are: Lithium, Fluorine, Potassium, Manganese, Rubidium, Technetium, Caesium, Promethium, Thulium, Rhenium, Francium and possibly Neptunium? and Bohrium? A series of spikes (one for Lithium, 8 for Fluorine, 9 for Potassium, 14 for Manganese and 16 for the other elements in the group without "?") emanate from a central sphere. The micro-psi-atoms (MPAs) of Fluorine are cones, with the central body being cylindrical.

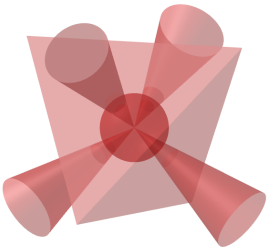


Dumbbell

Elements in this group are: Sodium, Chlorine, Copper, Bromine, Silver, Iodine, Samarium, Erbium, Gold, Astatine and possibly Berkelium?, Roentgenium? and Tenness? These MPAs resemble a dumbbell, have a connecting rod in the center, an upper set of 12 cone-shaped funnels that radiate from a central sphere and are arranged in a circular pattern, and a lower set of 12 funnels that also radiate from a central sphere and are arranged in a similar manner.

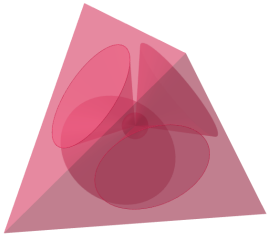
Tetrahedron A

Elements in this group are: Beryllium, (Oxygen), Calcium, Chromium, Strontium, Molybdenum, Barium, Neodymium, Ytterbium, Tungsten, Radium and Uranium and possibly Seaborgium? The MPAs consist of 4 funnels pointing from a central sphere to the faces of an imaginary tetrahedron. The MPAs of Radium and Uranium contain 4 additional spikes, which are directed towards the corners of the tetrahedron.



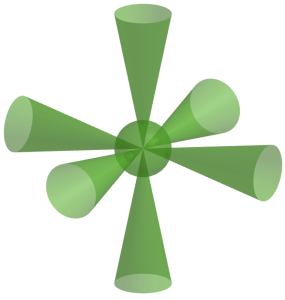
Tetrahedron B

Elements in this group are: Magnesium, Sulphur, Zinc, Selenium, Cadmium, Tellurium, Europium, Holmium, Mercury, Polonium and possibly Californium?, Nobelium?, Copernicium? and Livermorium? Their MPAs consist of 4 funnels, which are located on the faces of a tetrahedron. The MPA of Zinc also has 4 spikes. From Zinc onwards, the elements in this group have a central sphere.



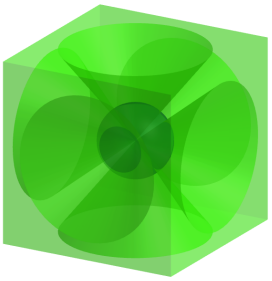
Cube A

Elements in this group are: Boron, (Nitrogen), Scandium, Vanadium, Ytterbium, Niobium, Lanthanum, Praseodymium, Lutetium, Tantalum, Actinium, Protactinium and possibly Lawrencium? and Dubnium? Their MPAs consist of 6 funnels that open outwards from a central sphere to the faces of an imaginary cube. Actinium and Protactinium also have 8 spikes that point to the corners of the cube.



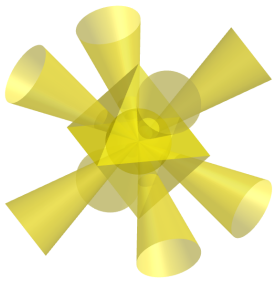
Cube B

Elements in this group are: Aluminum, Phosphorus, Gallium, Arsenic, Indium, Antimony, Gadolinium, Dysprosium, Thallium, Bismuth and possibly Einsteinium?, Mendelevium?, Nihonium? and Moscovium? Their MPAs consist of an arrangement of 6 funnels, which are directed exclusively towards the centers of the faces of a cube. The elements from Gadolinium onwards also have a central sphere.



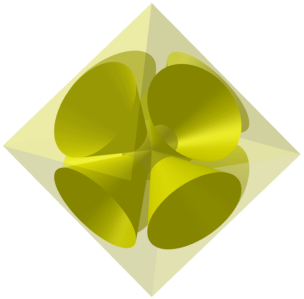
Octahedron A

Elements in this group are: Carbon, Titanium, Zirconium, Cerium, Hafnium, Thorium and possibly Rutherfordium? Their MPAs consist of 8 funnels pointing outwards from a central sphere to the 8 corners of a cube or to the centers of the 8 faces of an imaginary octahedron. Each MPA is rounded at the corners of the octahedron and is slightly depressed between the faces due to this rounding, so that it resembles a "cord bale". The octahedron shape is not so easily recognizable here.



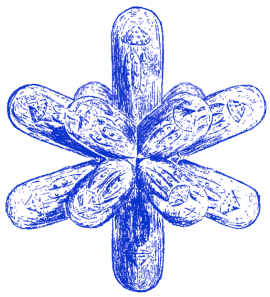
Octahedron B

Elements of this group are: Silicon, Germanium, Tin, Terbium, Lead and possibly Fermium? and Flerovium? Their MPAs consist of 8 funnels which (except in the case of Silicon) start from a central sphere and open towards the sides of an octahedron. Tin and Terbium also have spikes that point towards the 6 corners of the octahedron.



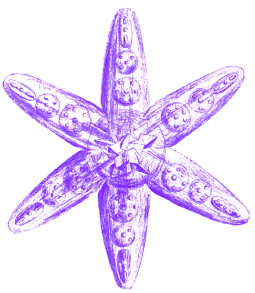
Bars

Elements of this group are: [Iron, Cobalt, Nickel]; [Ruthenium, Rhodium, Palladium]; ["X", "Y", "Z"]; [Osmium, Iridium, Platinum] and possibly [Plutonium?, Americium?, Curium?]; [Hassium?, Meitnerium?, Darmstadtium?]. Their MPAs consist of 14 similar bars (6 point in the direction of the surface centers and 8 point to the corners of an assumed cube). The elements "X", "Y" and "Z" were discovered and described by Leadbeater and Besant as further micro-psi-atoms (MPAs). Whether these exist as real atoms is still unclear.



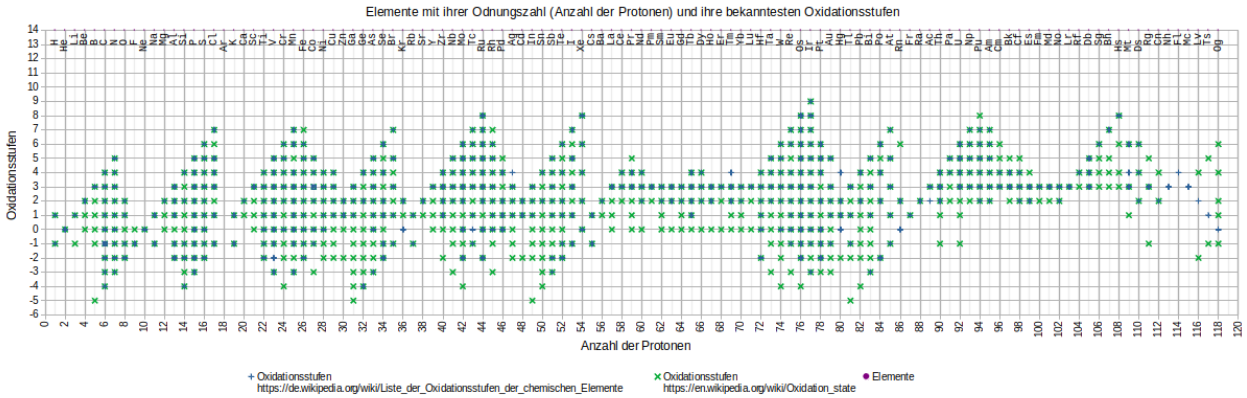
Star

Elements of this group are: (Helium), Neon, Argon, Krypton, Xenon, "Kalon", Radon and possibly Oganesson? The MPAs in this group have the appearance of a "flat", six-rayed star that emanates from a central sphere. Helium has only one sphere. Most elements in this group have 2 isotopes with a similar structure, but small differences in the arrangement of the micro-psi-atoms (Anu). The MPA of Kalon was discovered by Leadbeater and Besant. Whether this exists in reality or only at the micro-psi level is also unclear.

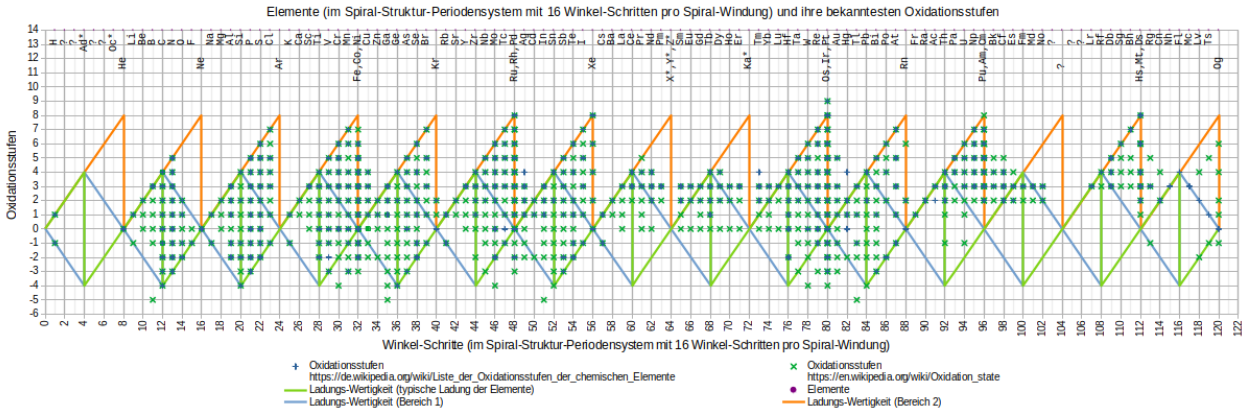


Periodicity in the oxidation states of the elements

In my search for indications of the arrangement of the spiral structure periodic table, I analyzed some parameters of the elements and discovered a structure and system in the periodicity of the known oxidation states. The following diagram shows the elements and their oxidation states, which I have superimposed from two extensive overviews in the English and German Wikipedia (as of 2025-06-17).



As the elements have different sizes and form different chemical compounds depending on their geometry and charge, this results in the familiar oxidation states. If the elements are arranged according to their angle step and their arrangement in the spiral structure periodic table, an almost exact periodicity is revealed that extends across all elements. The elements above Uranium were arranged in such a way that they fit plausibly into this system.



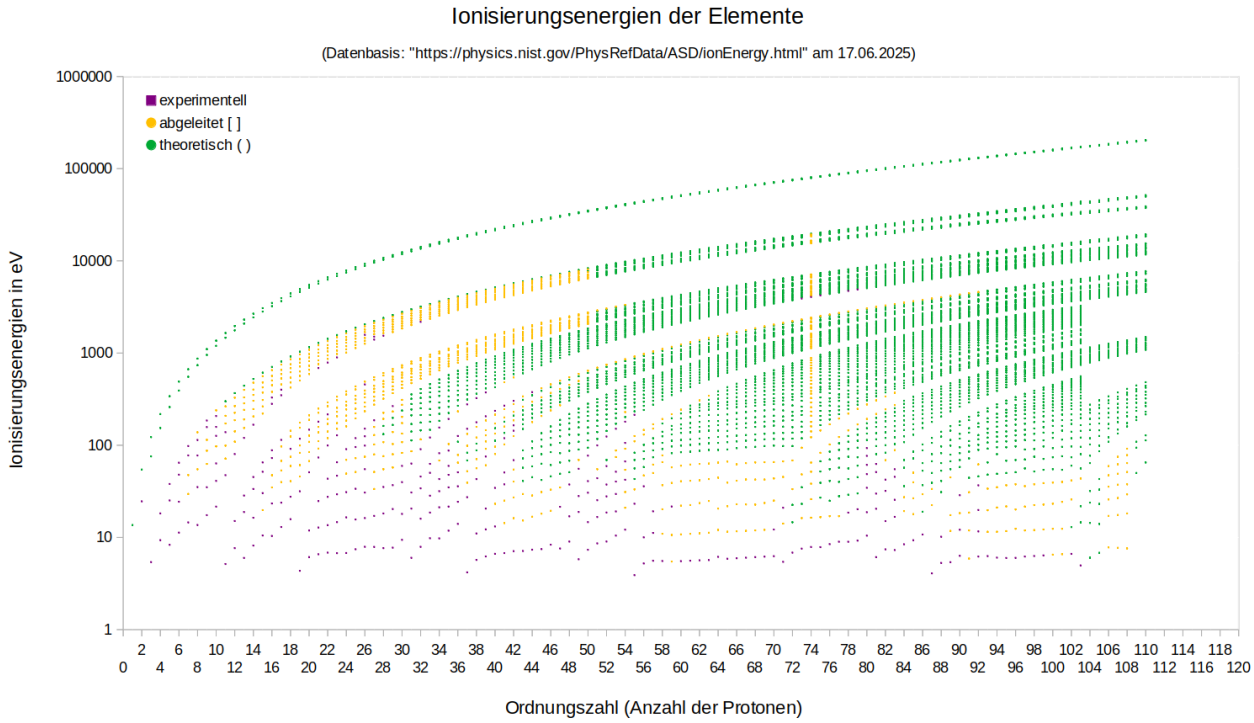
If the system behind this diagram turns out to be correct, this would be proof of the arrangement of the elements in the spiral structure periodic table.

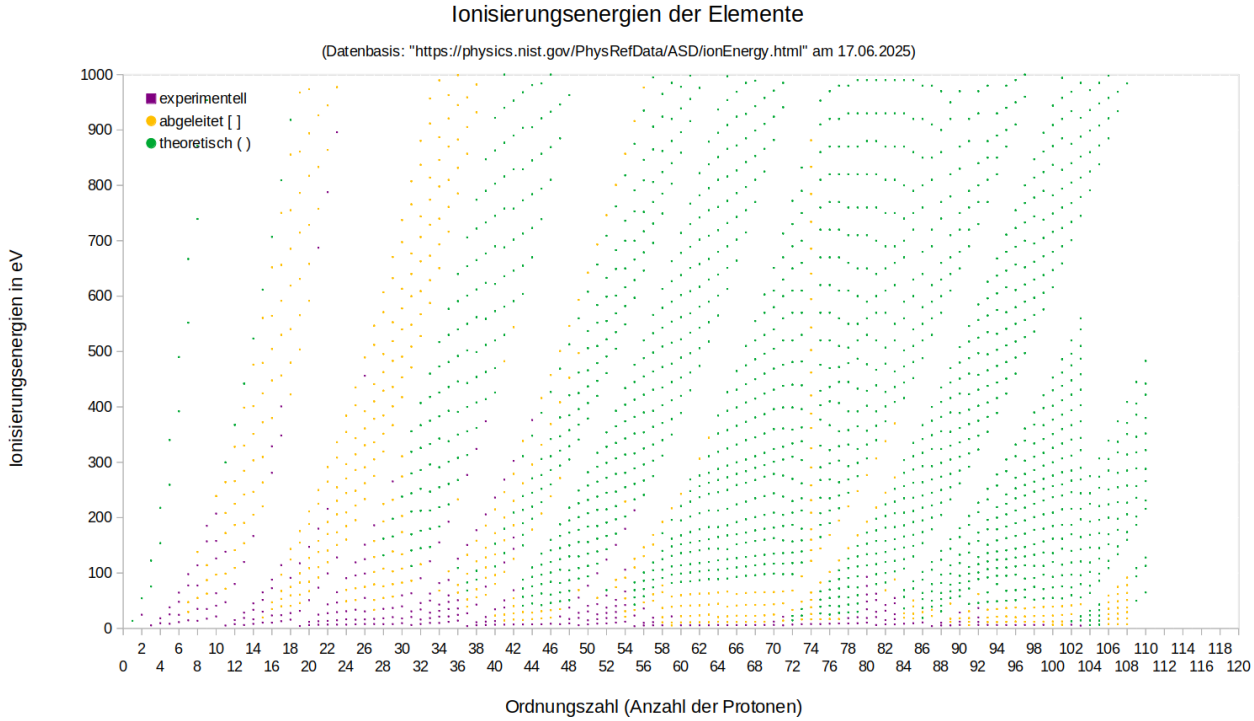
Periodicity in the ionization energies of the elements

If we consider the 1st ionization energy, the standard long-period system can be derived very plausibly from this, which is also very relevant for a large proportion of chemical reactions. This is described in numerous publications and will therefore not be discussed further here.

However, it becomes interesting when a more in-depth analysis of the higher ionization energies is carried out, because here too the periodicity of the spiral structure periodic table becomes visible.

The following diagrams show the ionization energies of many elements from a recognized data source from the **N**ational **I**nstitute of **S**tandards and **T**echnology with experimental, derived and theoretical values (logarithmic and linear):

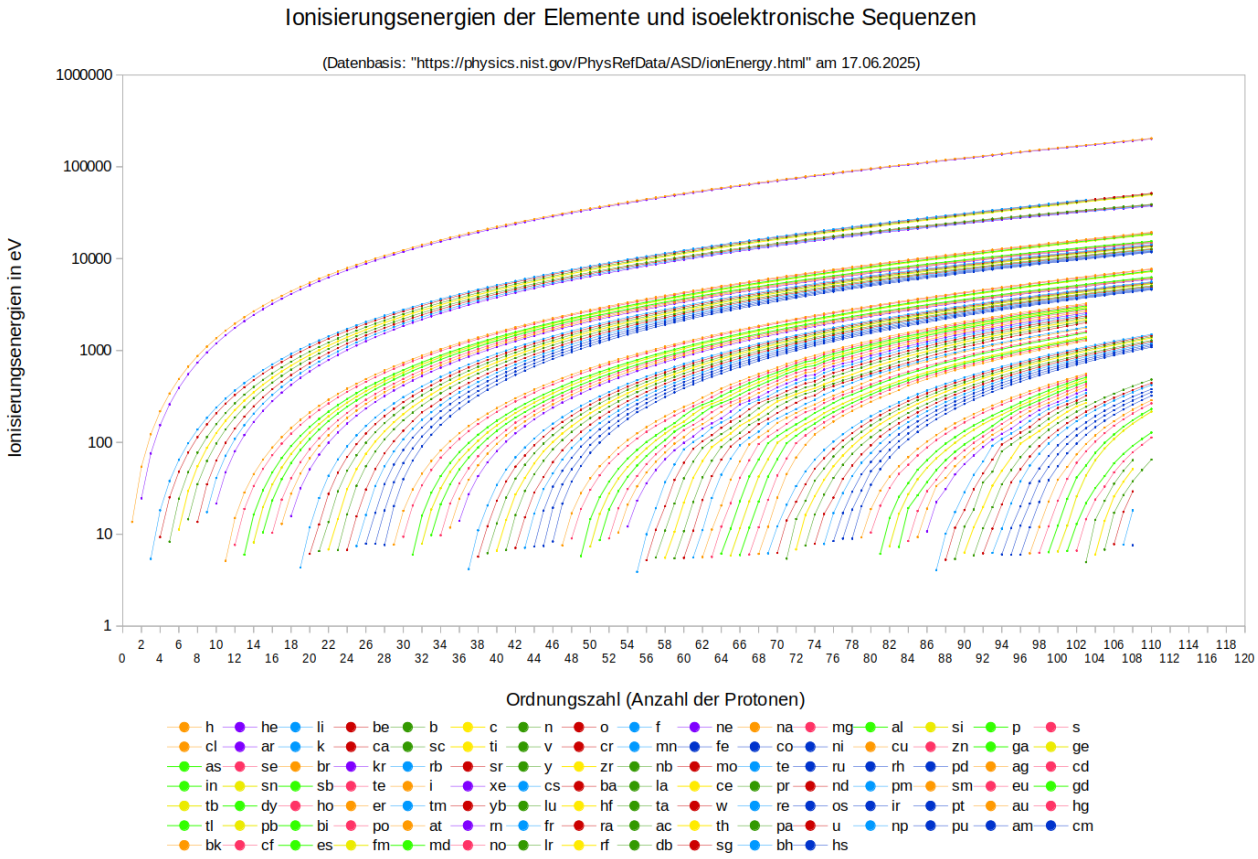




Hydrogen has an ionization energy (IE_1), as only 1 electron can be removed from the Hydrogen atom. If an electron is removed from the Helium atom, it has the same isoelectronic sequence (ion with the same number of electrons and electron

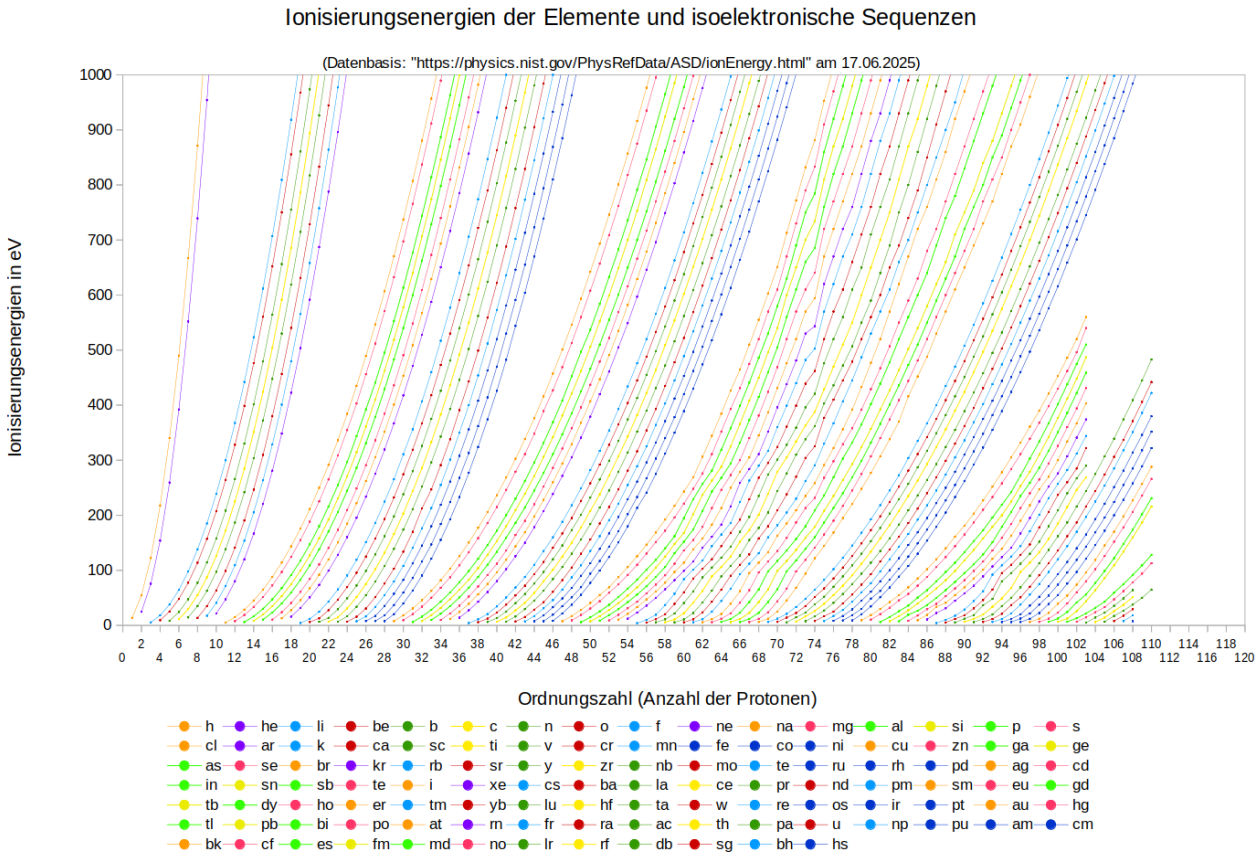
configuration) as hydrogen in its ground state. If the second electron is also to be removed from helium, the second ionization energy (IE_2) must be applied. Lithium has the corresponding ionization energies IE_1-IE_3. This continues for all other elements until, for example, Uranium with a proton number of 92 has ionization energies IE_1-IE_{92}.

In the diagrams, the isoelectronic sequences can be traced as curved lines starting from all elements (e.g. for the isoelectronic sequence of hydrogen (h): IE_1 from H, IE_2 from He, IE_3 from Li to IE_{110} from Ds). If we look at the structure of these lines, we recognize several "energy band groups" and also several "energy band gaps" in between.


Ionisierungsenergien der Elemente und isoelektronische Sequenzen
(Datenbasis: "https://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/ASD/ionEnergy.html" am 17.06.2025)
Ionisierungsenergien in eV
1000000
100000
10000
1000
100
10
1
Ordnungszahl (Anzahl der Protonen)
h he li be b c n o f ne na mg al si p s
cl ar k ca sc ti v cr mn fe co ni cu zn ga ge
as se br kr rb sr y zr nb mo te ru rh pd ag cd
in sn sb te i xe cs ba la ce pr nd pm sm eu gd
tb dy ho er tm yb lu hf ta w re os ir pt au hg
tl pb bi po at rn fr ra ac th pa u np pu am cm
bk cf es fm md no lr rf db sg bh hs

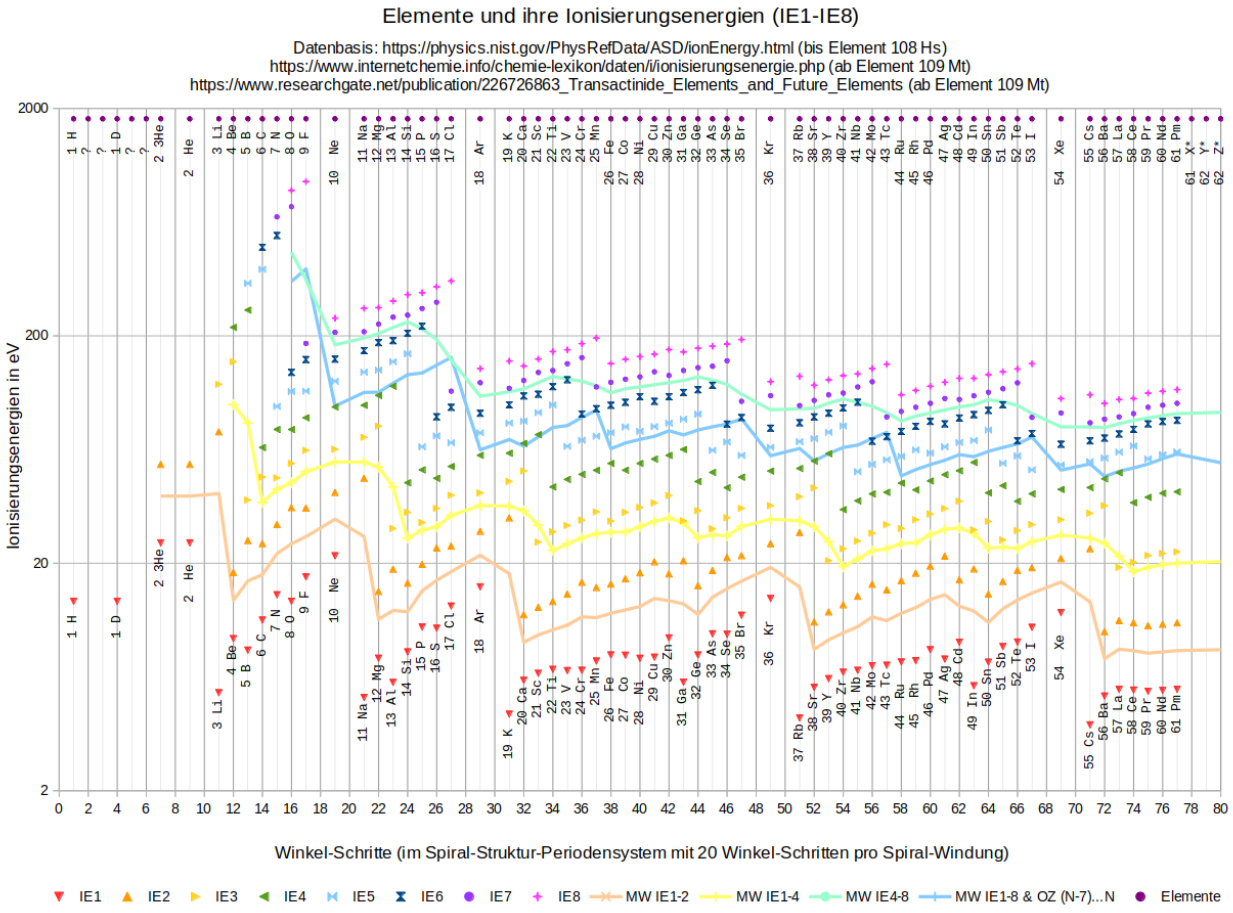
Isoelectronic sequences of the elements: in the legend as lower case letters.

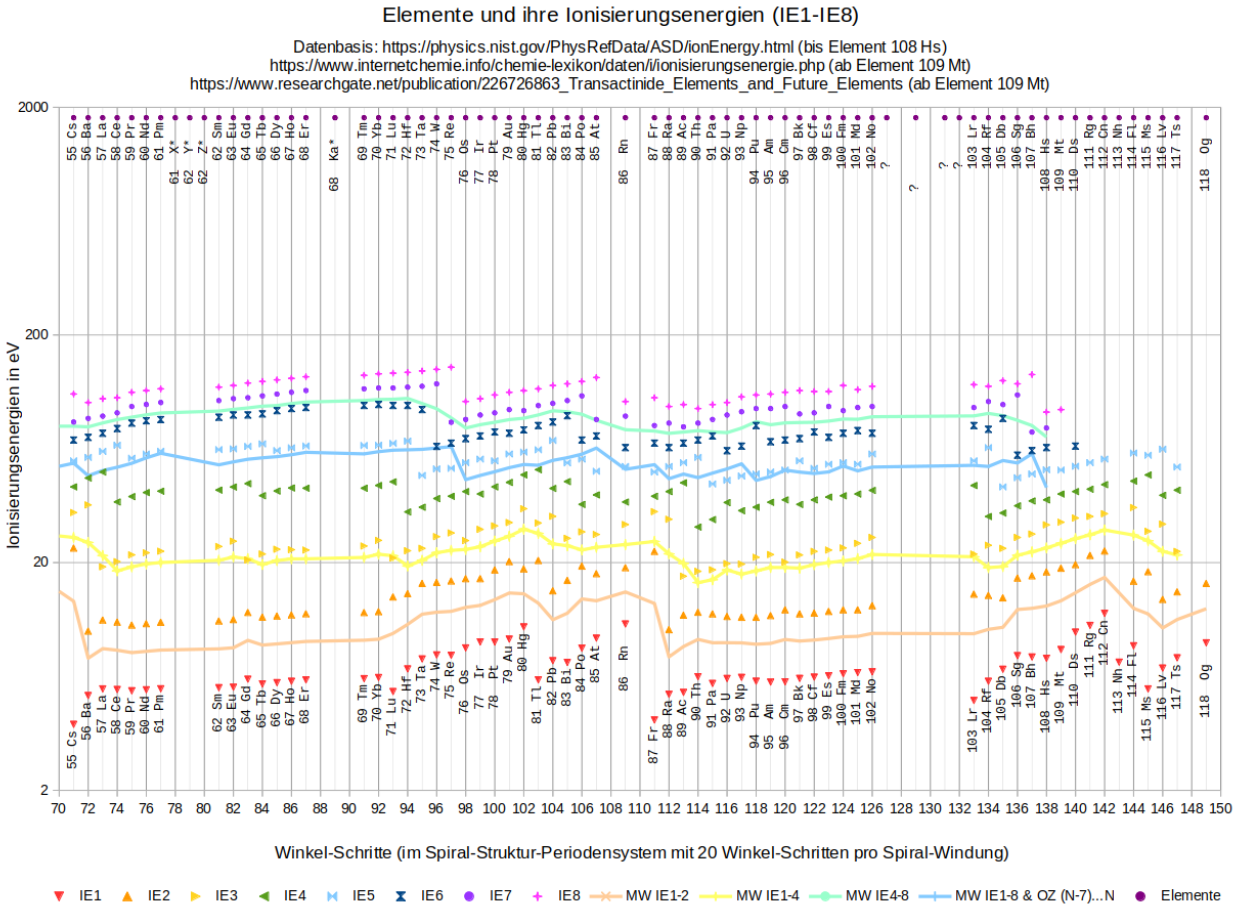
If the isoelectronic sequences for all elements are color-coded according to their group in the spiral structure periodic table and connected with a thin line, the above logarithmic or the following linear diagram is created. A periodic pattern is shown there for connected blocks between the gaps, which almost corresponds to the order structure in the spiral structure periodic table. However, it only contains the known elements up to Hassium (Hs). If the missing MPAs from occult chemistry (e.g. "Ad", "Oc", "X", "Y", "Z", "Ka") and possibly other elements in the remaining gaps were added here, the periodic pattern would be complete. However, there is a lack of measurement data for this or the real existence of these elements would first have to be verified.


Ionisierungsenergien der Elemente und isoelektronische Sequenzen
(Datenbasis: "https://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/ASD/ionEnergy.html" am 17.06.2025)
Ionisierungsenergien in eV
Ordnungszahl (Anzahl der Protonen)
h he li be b c n o f ne na mg al si p s
cl ar k ca sc ti v cr mn fe co ni cu zn ga ge
as se br kr rb sr y zr nb mo te ru rh pd ag cd
in sn sb te i xe cs ba la ce pr nd pm sm eu gd
tb dy ho er tm yb lu hf ta w re os ir pt au hg
tl pb bi po at rn fr ra ac th pa u np pu am cm
bk cf es fm md no lr rf db sg bh hs

Most values of ionization energies were determined or derived theoretically and only a few were actually determined experimentally. Therefore, these official values may still contain inaccuracies if, for example, the theory used is based on an incomplete underlying model.

Let's take a closer look at this structure by colour-coding the ionization energies IE_1-IE_8 in the following diagrams. The elements are plotted on the x-axis in angular steps according to the spiral structure periodic table. For a better overview, 20 angular steps per spiral turn are used here to divide the elements from the group of rods into 3 individual angular steps. Similarly, one angular step is inserted before and after each noble gas as a placeholder without an element in order to be able to display the periodicity equidistantly. The elements above Uranium are classified analogously to the findings from the periodicity of the oxidation states. An analysis of the ionization energies in this diagram shows curves for IE_1-IE_5 that are similar to the structure of the long periodic table and are of greater significance for chemistry because only a few electrons are involved here. The higher ionization energies IE_6-IE_8 show curves that reflect the periodicity in the spiral structure periodic table very well. Various mean values are shown as lines in the diagram to further illustrate the periodicity. The mean value "MW1-8 & OZ (N-7)...N" is formed from 8 elements with the same isoelectronic sequence and starts with oxygen (8 O) for atomic numbers 1-8. For the ionization energies IE_8 there is also a similar progression with the same "phase relation" in the periodicity.


Elemente und ihre Ionisierungsenergien (IE1-IE8)
Datenbasis: https://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/ASD/ionEnergy.html (bis Element 108 Hs)
https://www.internetchemie.info/chemie-lexikon/daten/i/ionisierungsenergie.php (ab Element 109 Mt)
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/226726863_Transactinide_Elements_and_Future_Elements (ab Element 109 Mt)
Ionisierungsenergien in eV
Winkel-Schritte (im Spiral-Struktur-Periodensystem mit 20 Winkel-Schritten pro Spiral-Windung)
IE1 IE2 IE3 IE4 IE5 IE6 IE7 IE8 MW IE1-2 MW IE1-4 MW IE4-8 MW IE1-8 & OZ (N-7)...N Elemente


Elemente und ihre Ionisierungsenergien (IE1-IE8)
Datenbasis: https://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/ASD/ionEnergy.html (bis Element 108 Hs)
https://www.internetchemie.info/chemie-lexikon/daten/i/ionisierungsenergie.php (ab Element 109 Mt)
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/226726863_Transactinide_Elements_and_Future_Elements (ab Element 109 Mt)
Ionisierungsenergien in eV
Winkel-Schritte (im Spiral-Struktur-Periodensystem mit 20 Winkel-Schritten pro Spiral-Windung)
IE1 IE2 IE3 IE4 IE5 IE6 IE7 IE8 MW IE1-2 MW IE1-4 MW IE4-8 MW IE1-8 & OZ (N-7)...N Elemente

The periodicity is also very clearly recognizable here, although the data in the second diagram is not complete and therefore not as clear as in the first.

Further thoughts and speculations

From a scientific point of view, atoms are simply made up of protons, neutrons and electrons, some of which are then subdivided into further particles from the standard model of elementary particle physics.

The micro-psi-atoms (MPAs) in occult chemistry are not built directly from these elementary particles, but instead from simple and more complex structural units of several ultimate-physical-atoms (UPAs).

The charges of an element are quantized with the elementary charge, but how this charge results from the arrangement and type of the ultimate-physical-atoms is still unknown.

Protons and neutrons have been proven to be individual isolated elementary particles and also exist within the atomic nuclei of the elements. Are these particles simply stable units of several ultimate-physical-atoms? Are they emitted and absorbed by the atoms during elementary interactions? There are also larger particles such as the alpha particles that are emitted during alpha decay, which can also be represented as an arrangement of several ultimate-physical-atoms. Furthermore, there can also be other, larger units of ultimate-physical-atoms up to entire elements that are split off from an element during nuclear reactions, e.g. during nuclear fission. The split-off particles are then always relatively stable units of several ultimate-physical-atoms. As the MPAs of occult chemistry are often made up of structural units of other MPAs, a rearrangement of these units is also conceivable. Some researchers who have received little attention have described element transmutations that are said to have occurred in their experiments or natural observations. This can possibly be explained if smaller or larger stable structural units are released or absorbed from ultimate-physical-atoms of elements.

In the standard model of elementary particle physics, there are the particles of quarks and leptons. The simplest hydrogen isotope ^{1}H is made up of a single proton, which consists of two up quarks and one down quark. In occult chemistry, the micro-psi-atom of hydrogen is made up of an ovoid "field shell" in which there are two spatially interlocked triangles, each with a triplet of ultimate-physical-atoms at all corners of the triangles. Depending on the arrangement of the positive and negative ultimate-physical-atoms (with different spin and force flow), corresponding properties result. According to Stephen M. Phillips, the MPA of hydrogen corresponds to a deuteron (^{2}H), which is formed from the two protons in an H_2 molecule, whereby one proton transforms into a neutron with the release of a pion ($\pi+$). The structure and relationships of the larger elements are much more complex.

According to science, all atomic nuclei are made up of nucleons (protons and neutrons), which in turn can be broken down into even smaller elementary particles such as quarks.

Physical matter exists in various states of aggregation. From solid to liquid to gaseous and plasmatic, matter becomes ever more subtle. According to occult chemistry, there are also other, more subtle levels in which the structures and their field envelopes continue to dissociate. The particles become simpler and simpler until we arrive at the Anu level.

The ultimate-physical-atoms (Anu) are the smallest, indivisible units, i.e. atoms in the original sense of the word. The original definition of atom comes from the ancient Greek word "atomos" and means "indivisible". The Latin term "in-dividuum" has the same meaning.

The ultimate-physical-atoms move, they pulsate and rotate and the "force" flows through them on the inside. As they are a torus-like ring vortex (like a Torkado), the "force" on the outside must also flow back in the opposite direction.

In the electric field, the Anu align their axis of rotation with the electric field lines.

The Anu can not be further divided within the physical world, but its energy can disappear into other more subtle planes. It could be that an Anu exists in several planes or worlds (e.g. in the physical and the astral) and itself also belongs to the etheric. These levels would first have to be discovered and described by science in order to be able to make more precise statements here. Perhaps an Anu is also a kind of living structure that transforms energy and information between denser and more subtle levels.

Occult chemistry describes 2 types of ultimate-physical-atoms (Anu) that look mirror-symmetrical in their coils:

1. in the positive Anu (male), the flow of power goes from astral to physical and this appears as the source of power when viewed from the physical plane.

2. in the negative Anu (female), the flow of power goes from the physical to the astral and this appears as a sink or drain of power when viewed from the physical plane.

Outlook

As research into occult chemistry is not yet complete, interesting discoveries are still possible. Considering the structure of micro-psi-atoms could bring many new insights to scientific research. If we apply this knowledge as human beings with conscience and honor for the good, it will bring many blessings for life and the divine creation. Knowledge should always serve the greater good and life!

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